

# MOVEMENT

sert they have no fear of trouble with the United States. The Great Britain may need the help of the Japanese army and navy in the Orient, and particularly in India.

During the informal conversations between the Japanese and British representatives regarding the alliance it is understood an agreement was reached to propose to the representatives of the United States that a specific clause or clauses be inserted in the alliance positively stating that in no event shall it ever be directed against the United States.

Representatives of this Government refused to comment on the suggestion, but it is apparent that the attitude of this country in no wise has been affected by it. A similar sentiment is opposed to perpetuation of the agreement on general principles that do not relate solely to its own interests.

## Progress of Day's Work.

The schedule, which called for the active participation to-day of the delegates of all the countries represented at the conference, provides a fair example of the progress being made toward definite achievements. There were ten features on the schedule, beginning at 10:30 this morning and continuing until 6:30 to-night.

The British delegation held two meetings, followed by informal discussions with members of the press. The committee on Far Eastern and Pacific matters indulged in consultation for more than two hours. The American advisory committee investigating outlaw warfare put in a busy afternoon. The naval experts applying the acid to the Hughes formula for the limitation of sea armaments were at it all day long. The Chinese, Japanese, and other delegations and the representative of India, discussed matters of interest to their respective countries with the reporters.

Secretary Hughes functioned twice in clearing the journalistic mind of perplexities or denying misleading reports. There was also a night session, calling for half a dozen speeches and three or four times as many dinner parties.

Sluggish and demoralized China came in for a great deal of attention from the sympathetic representatives of all of the participating nations, who are trying to find an answer to the question: "What can we do for China?" A great deal of work has been done for China in a preliminary way, and a foundation provided for establishing a stable government for the Chinese and putting an end to the operations of intriguing Japanese diplomats and financial combinations, on the one hand, and corrupt officials of the Peking Government, on the other. The delegates of all of the countries, with the possible exception of Japan, are daily gaining a more instructive close-up view of the real China, without which constructive undertakings would be insecure.

## Most Tangible Development.

More actual progress has been made in this direction within the last week in fact than was hoped for in months. The most tangible development to-day, which is expected to rehabilitate the affairs of China, grew out of the report by the committee on foreign post-offices in China to the Far East committee, and the report of the committee on the various establishments placed in China by the foreign Powers with treaty sanction, such as foreign troops, police boxes, telegraph and wireless stations, all of which have been imposed on China by the Japanese Government. It has been found necessary to create a committee of records to take care of the manifold details of Asia's complicated situation that the devious slants may be assembled and grouped under general heads.

Officials of the Government provided nothing in the way of contributions to the discussion of President Harding's suggestion that annual international conferences might prove beneficial in stabilizing general conditions throughout the world. Germany is replying to the criticisms of Senator Borah, who yesterday sounded a warning against the creation of any international association of nations which would favor the League of Nations. Mr. Borah yesterday characterized the President's suggestion that an association of nations might grow out of the present conference as "nothing resembling the League of Nations under another name."

## Expect Borah to Be Quelled.

Friends of President Harding privately express the opinion that Senator Borah is "trying to smoke out the administration" by the use of old lines of opposition to the League of Nations. They express confidence that Senator Borah's anxiety will be completely dispelled when Mr. Harding discloses the plan he has in mind, and on which he and Secretary Hughes are in complete agreement, despite rumors to the contrary in Congressional circles.

## French Delegation Generally View the Proposal to Arrange Annual Conferences with Favor.

Although there is some doubt as to the exact French attitude, M. Viviani, head of the French delegation, has expressed approval of the idea. Unofficial (and presumably unauthorized) French spokesmen assert that France will not participate in any international conference to which Germany is invited.

The intimation is conveyed in this quarter that the French delegates would withdraw from the present conference if Germany were invited to send a representative. There is small chance of such a provocation for President Harding. Germany is eligible to participate in the present conference for the excellent reason that the Versailles treaty disarmed both her army and navy and the further reason that Germany now has no interests in the Far East.

The American delegates are not apprehensive of the possibility of France withdrawing from the present conference. They accord the French Government with sincere and unselfish motives, despite the fact that there appears to exist more pessimism in unofficial French quarters regarding the outcome of the conference than in any other group representing foreign countries.

If partisan journalists and propagandists are to be believed, France is taking the place of Japan as the most disturbing factor in the situation. The truth is that indiscreet French parti-

ans, who probably do not reflect the official view of the Briand government, are responsible for most of the inflammation in the hotel corridors and anterooms of the Navy Building, where all the delegations have their headquarters.

Officials of this Government, who are determined that it shall not be involved in any national disputes due to temperamental, ancient prejudices, personal animosities and abnormal ambitions, believe they have convinced the French representatives of the complete sympathy of the people of this country. They have attempted to make it clear to the representatives of France that, while constitutional of France, and while the attitude of this country in no wise has been affected by it, a similar sentiment is opposed to perpetuation of the agreement on general principles that do not relate solely to its own interests.

## Subject of Land Armaments Was Not Taken Up to-day.

It is expected that M. Viviani, the head of the French delegation, who is arranging to return to Paris about the middle of December, will leave with the land armaments sub-committee of the conference a statement showing the exact needs of France, which is now being prepared at Paris, and will be transmitted to Washington as soon as M. Viviani has reached the French capital and approved it.

Secretary Hughes took occasion to deny the report called to London and Paris that M. Briand and Senator Schaner, the head of the Italian delegation, quarrelled during a discussion of land armaments. A report telegraphed abroad said that M. Briand had made statements of an offensive character regarding the Italian army. Publication of the report in Rome provoked a popular demonstration in front of the French Consul. Mr. Hughes characterized the report as being "absolutely false," as did M. Viviani and Senator Schaner.

# CALLS HUGHES SAFE IN CONFERENCE PLAN

Paris Writer Has Faith in Proposal to Turn Parley Into Permanent Body.

By GEORGES LE CHARTIER.

Correspondent Journal des Debats.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.

When the status of nervousness and confusion which seems to prevail at present on the other side of the water shall have quieted down, when the local conflicts which have arisen all of a sudden in many places, and which appear to have been caused by some misquotations or misunderstandings of utterances in Washington, shall have been settled, when reason and careful study will take back the places which they have left to emotion, to prejudice and passion, a great fact will remain. It is the notable progress made when Mr. Hughes announced last Friday that some new sessions may be expected after the recess of the present conference has been agreed upon and in the near future.

As well could be imagined the announcement caused a sensation which thought of all the world. It does not appear that the thought of Mr. Hughes has been adequately understood everywhere. Of course it would be premature or premature to say that the conference of Washington become permanent it would either have to fight against the existing League of Nations or progressively be drawn into and drowned in it. May we not suggest, first, that it seems rather unlikely that Mr. Hughes should not have imagined the alternative. And would it not be astonishing that being well aware, as he is, of the political conditions and of the intentions of the Senate in his country, knowing better than anybody else the opposition which has prevailed here for the last two years against any attempt from one Administration or another to mix the United States with the European League of Nations, would it not be astonishing if he suddenly decided to ignore and overlook all this?

As one has only to consider the method, which he has carefully kept in force from the opening of the conference until now, to see that he has followed now progress of the conference unless the previous steps were strengthened and any revivification made almost impossible, the suggestion may look too futile to be considered.

After all we know of the man, after all we know of his previous and unceasingly logical work, we are certainly safe in saying that he has long foreseen all the difficulties, and if he has gone through it is because he has already found the way out. What can be this way?

I do not think I shall reveal anything or commit any indiscretion if I recall that a great institution exists in this country and which is composed of the most distinguished internationalists, under the presidency of Elihu Root, the American Institute of International Law. If I remember correctly some of the members of the institute have, for some time, been discussing the possibility of the League of Nations had taken place, that the United States in European affairs not only had but little chance to be spontaneously accepted by the American people but was doomed to fail. The institute, which has long been the model of the postal system, which being worldly, leaves all liberty and freedom to the nations which are menaced by the League of Nations, this first plan has been worked upon again.

## 5-5-3 RATIO OPPOSED BY TOKIO MEETING

Tokio, Nov. 28 (Associated Press).—After listening to addresses by a group of Tokyo publicists, who have held out for a greater naval ratio for Japan than provided by the American navy treaty proposal, a meeting in Shiba Park to-day adopted resolutions opposing the 5-5-3 ratio and favoring abolition of restrictions on the Pacific Ocean.

# SUBMARINE TONNAGE WILL BE REDUCED

Popular Movement to Prohibit 'Outlaws' of Warfare Gains Headway.

DELEGATES IMPRESSED

New Channel Opened for Public Expressions to Reach Conference.

OPINIONS ARE INVITED

Newspapers Will Transmit Resolutions and Editorials to Advisory Committee.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.

The popular movement to prohibit the use of poison gas, submarines and other outlaw weapons of modern warfare is gaining headway. The subject was considered again to-day at a meeting of the American advisory committee of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

Full reports on the growth of public sentiment will be ready for the advisory committee, probably at the next meeting, from the subcommittee on naval warfare, headed by Admiral Rodgers, the subcommittee on new implements of warfare headed by Carmi Thompson, and from the subcommittee on general information, whose chairman is William B. Thompson.

These chairmen to-day told the advisory committee that their sections were making progress in their study of the abolition of outlaw instruments of war and public sentiment generally on all subjects before the armament conference.

## Tonnage Reduction Certain.

It became apparent that big reductions in submarine tonnage are being planned by the delegates to the conference as a result of public sentiment in the United States and England. Under the Hughes plan for a world naval holiday, England and the United States would be allowed 96,000 tons of submarines each. That figure will be cut down.

The American naval experts are opposing the complete abolition of the submarine because of its value, they contend, to the United States as a scout and protective weapon.

Some delegates believe every effort should at least be made to prevent any future submarine atrocities such as those perpetrated by the Germans in the last war. They are proposing that it be limited to attacks on warships. Its use against passenger and freight ships would be prohibited by this plan.

The American delegates may follow the views of their own naval experts against abolition of the submarine. That would result at present in only partial outlawing. The extent to which the American delegates will agree to a modification of the Hughes submarine tonnage plan is not yet clear. The British, in answer to public sentiment in their country, favor abolition of the undersea craft.

The exact extent of the reduction to which the Americans will be willing to agree will depend in large measure upon the growth of public sentiment against submarines in the United States during the next few weeks.

## Opinions Are Requested.

Sentiment will be determined for the American delegates by a system put effect to-day by William Boyce Thompson, the advisory committee, Mr. Thompson, chairman of the subcommittee on general public information, addressed a letter to editors of the principal newspapers of the United States appealing to them to write telegraph the committee all information and all clippings and editorials tending to show the views of citizens and organizations toward questions before the conference.

Worth while suggestions and expressions of public sentiment thus will find their way to the American delegates to the conference. The plan amounts virtually to giving every individual citizen a ballot at the conference table, although necessarily indirectly.

Individual citizens and public organizations are urged to take action through the medium of the press. Resolutions on the proposals of the New York Herald to abolish the use of outlaw weapons and on all other subjects before the conference may get before the American delegates through the press by communicating with the newspapers of their communities.

In putting the system into effect Mr. Thompson made clear that it is not intended to further specifically the campaign to outlaw the submarine and poison gas. For the subcommittee to espouse one side or the other of any campaign, or to take any action, would be out of keeping with the committee's duties, he said. The committee is intended merely to be a channel through which public sentiment can be transmitted to the American commissioners.

The committee is anxious to transmit real expressions of public sentiment in favor of abolition of outlaw weapons with the same promptness that will be accorded to other lines of public sentiment.

At a place before the conference officials their views on outlaw weapons, individual citizens and public organizations need only transmit to their nearest newspaper editors copies of their resolutions or send to the editors letters dealing with the subject.

# AMERICAN REFUSES TO BAN SUBMARINE

London 'Morning Post' Correspondent Says Delegates Are So Informed.

USE WILL BE LIMITED

Undersea Craft Not to Be Allowed to Attack Unarmed Merchantmen.

By A. MAURICE LOW.

Correspondent the London Morning Post.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.

Conversations between plenipotentiaries and naval experts regarding submarine tonnage have made it clear that the United States will not consent to outlaw the submarine or abandon its use as a weapon of war. That may be accepted as a fixed principle, and the British, as well as the other delegates, understand this.

The maximum tonnage each nation is to be permitted to possess is open to discussion and, as I have indicated from the beginning, it will end in a compromise, the reduction being smaller than our delegates would like to see, and leaving the submarine fleets of the world larger than at the end of the war.

Inasmuch as the United States appears as the champion of the submarine it recognizes the obligation to take such measures as are required to restrict its use for legitimate purposes and to prevent in any future war the atrocities of which Germany was guilty.

A proposal advanced by the American delegates, and which is being considered, is that the submarine shall be used only as an offensive weapon against enemy warships, the submarine getting all the rights and privileges of any other war vessel and being allowed, subject to the law of nations, to make its attack in its own way and manner.

Submarines shall not be allowed to attack unarmed merchantmen. An agreement to this effect would have to be reached in time of war guns will not be mounted on merchant ships. A submarine operating against passenger and freight ships will be governed by the same rules as now apply to surface vessels. The submarine will bring the vessel to and exercise the right of search and if there is a suspicion of contraband make the vessel a prize and render her into port either under a prize crew or escort. A merchantman commanded to stop and refusing, or attempting to escape, could be legally fired upon.

International law now concedes the right of a cruiser to stop a merchantman to examine her cargo and papers. I have not been able to ascertain the views of the British delegation on the suggested American proposals, but the Americans say that an arrangement of the broad character outlined would be really a step forward. It would be the next war and insure the lives of passengers and the protection of merchant craft.

The Americans attach great importance to the submarine and believe that the next few years will see the creation of a super-submarine as much in advance of the present boat as the post-Jordan ship is superior to the present vessel. The pre-dreadnought era. Against a vessel of this character, powerfully armed, heavily armored, with high speed, and capable of long range, could a merchant ship offer? Therefore, Americans say, it is to the advantage of England as the possessor of the greatest navy in the world, and in her interest to bring about an agreement among the naval Powers to recognize the submarine, but prevent its illegitimate use.

They have asked Americans what would happen if the agreement should be violated and the answer is that the guilty nation would be condemned by civilization and practically outlawed. With the example of Germany before them, the answer is not reassuring, but it is the present mood of America to regard "moral" agreements as more binding than formal treaties. It is believed that his new association of nations can be brought into existence without the formality of a treaty because a nation that would ignore a moral agreement will not scruple to violate a treaty. It is idealistic, but will it work?

Senator Borah, the most powerful of the irreconcilables, has promptly entered his dissent and said that the present mood of nations is worse and more dangerous than the League of Nations, which he so vigorously fought. He declares that any agreement reached must be in the form of a treaty which will have to be ratified by the Senate and he makes it clear that a good deal of time will be used and much oratory heard before that ratification is secured. Mr. Harding appears to be somewhat personally close to the shoals of the Senate.

First-Mail us promptly all editorials which appear in the columns of your paper on this subject. A package of addressed envelopes is enclosed.

Second-Mail us a case arises where it will be important to know quickly the reaction of the country on a given matter it would be exceedingly helpful to have an arrangement whereby the committee on general information could, upon request, receive from your office through your Washington correspondent, over your leased wire or otherwise, a brief statement of the sentiment of the editorial opinion of the press as well as the sentiment of your community. If this meets with your approval we should be glad to have you communicate with your Washington correspondent.

Mr. Thompson's letter was mailed to newspaper editors to-day following a meeting of the full American advisory committee, of which former Senator George Sutherland is chairman.

Senator Sutherland following the meeting, which was an executive session, said reports are expected soon from subcommittees studying the proposal to outlaw poison gases and the submarine.

Chairman Carmi Thompson of the committee on new implements of warfare is making a list of all poison gases and the quantities in which they can be manufactured in time of war by the United States and other countries. The question of outlawing the submarine is being studied by the naval committee, headed by Admiral Rodgers.

Both committees reported progress at the general meeting, but neither was ready to make a full report.

# PARLEY TO GEN. PARLEY TO GEN.

No Business Which Calls for Her Presence, Viviani Explains.

NO NAVAL PROBLEM

Her Finances Were Settled in Weisbaden and by Other Treaties.

By RALPH COURTNEY.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.

M. Rene Viviani, the head of the French arms delegation, in conversation with THE NEW YORK HERALD to-night outlined the opposition the French feel toward inviting the Germans either to the present or to future Washington conferences.

His opinion is expressed with diplomatic reserve, but its meaning is clear that in no sense do the French believe the Germans have any business in Washington. Even in respect to financial matters it is made clear the French are not asking some other arrangement be substituted for the Weisbaden and other agreements arrived at by direct negotiation between French and Germans.

To sum up the French argument, it is this: This conference has nothing to do with affairs in Europe so far as the French have been informed and conversely the Germans have no business in Washington. The French are not in the least concerned with the developments in the last few days that the American Government is faced by a concerted movement on the part of European delegations to leave the conference well before Christmas. If America wants to continue the discussions beyond the first two weeks of December she may have to do so in the presence of minor delegates from the European countries.

## No Seat for Germans.

Referring to the Germans, M. Viviani said: "It has been said a movement is on foot to enlarge the scope of the present conference. This idea is preposterous, especially in connection with certain Powers who are supposed to wish this to take place. Of course, I do not know whether this is so. I have no official information on the matter. Germany, however, is spoken of in this connection, and an invitation to her to attend the conference would be a step toward enlarging the conference's scope. Although Germany may not be asked to the present session, it is suggested she might be asked to attend the next session. In these circumstances, since I am asked, it may be useful to express the French point of view. In doing this I say it is not correct to what Germany has lost her possessions in the Pacific, and consequently can have no reason for taking part in discussions about the League of Nations. Germany has already been dealt with by the Treaty of Versailles and is therefore not a subject that need be taken up again."

"Finally, financial questions remain. These also were dealt with by the Versailles Treaty and subsequent arguments, and we have no information leading us to believe the conference proposed to discuss the questions settled by the Versailles Treaty. Europe was faced with a number of financial problems that have not yet been solved. It is endeavored to settle them by means of several agreements. Notably in regard to the question of reparations, we have taken into agreements direct with the Germans as the result of negotiations which took place at Weisbaden between M. Loucheur and Herr Rathenau."

## Favors Reproachment.

"France wishes to continue the relations established between France and Germany. We desire to encourage the growth of the democratic spirit in Germany and to endeavor to establish a rapprochement between our two countries. "All these problems are affected by the suggestion that the Washington conference be enlarged."

"If Washington proposes to discuss reparations, if the pretext is put forward that the subject of reparations is one which concerns the whole world, if the Washington conference proposes again to go over all the subjects that have been dealt with elsewhere, it is to be expected that France would not be the first nation to be informed of this and that a clear programme stating all this would have been put before her."

"It would be an agreement about such a programme beforehand. "If Germany is invited to the Washington conference will the rest of the world act as guarantors for her? In the matter of debt, for instance, will they guarantee her fulfillment of her obligations? If the Germans are now asked to come to leave, France would not undertake to guarantee that she will live up to her obligations. We have no assurance whatever that they are prepared to do this."

Questioned on the subject of his proposed departure from America on December 14, M. Viviani said that he had come to Washington it was decided he would have to leave at about this date.

"When I was accorded the honor and privilege of attending this conference," added M. Viviani, "I made it clear to the American Government I had certain preoccupations and it would be necessary for me to leave. Of course, I would not leave if any serious crisis developed which would require my presence, but if, on the other hand, the question of disarmament were to be discussed, I would be glad to continue the discussion there."

By a crisis I mean, for instance, a crisis in the matter of naval disarmament or some other important problem. In that case my duty to my country must obviously come before my private affairs. Otherwise my departure is already fixed for December 14."

Asked concerning French naval plans, M. Viviani said that in the French view the question of naval limitation did not for the moment concern the French. "Our naval experts," he concluded, "are of course studying this matter, but the discussion in regard to France has not yet started. For the moment naval disarmament is entirely a matter for the three great nations, America, England and Japan."

# EDUCATORS OPPOSE 'OUTLAW' WEAPONS

University Leaders Believe International Force Is Needed.

SUBMERSIBLE DEFENDED

Marquette President Believes America's Coasts Demand Undersea Fleet.

The following additional replies have been received by THE NEW YORK HERALD in response to its request for opinions on the use of submarines, poison gas and airplane bombs:

## 'League of Nations Necessary.'

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 28.—The arms conference at Washington has a great opportunity to render service to the future of the world by eliminating the submarine and by outlawing poison gas. But regulations and suggestions will have little value unless enforced by something more potent than public opinion.

The League of Nations as at present constituted or modified in accordance with American ideas seems to me an almost necessary if the processes of modern warfare are to be lessened by international agreement. The Washington conference will accomplish much if it limits the offensive use of the submarine, more still if it reforms it altogether.

KENNETH C. M. SILLS, President Bowdoin College.

## 'Prevention Futile.'

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—I do not believe that any attempt to suppress or regulate the use of poison gases in warfare can be other than futile. We are not dealing here with a crime which has to be prepared long before it is committed. We have been destroying the gases which we had manufactured for use in the late war and fresh supplies can be made in a very few weeks after war is decided on. Meantime it will be impossible for any country to control chemical research in this direction.

I feel that any agreement which leads the public to believe that the next war is to be a "gentlemen's war" will be misleading and disastrous in its effects. We have learned that a nation with its back to the wall will use every weapon which promises to be effective and the law of reprisals forces the other side to follow its example.

Whether diplomats, politicians or simple voters, realize that they are liable to suffer from war in their own persons, the more likely they are to exert themselves to the uttermost to prevent war. If they are led to believe that war is to be fought out by soldiers while civilians look on in safety, one of the most potent forces for peace has been destroyed.

The only way to prevent outlaw warfare is to prevent all warfare.

W. A. NEILSON, President Smith College.

## 'Gassed Minds Cannot Be Healed.'

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Nov. 28.—All-outlaw warfare should be eliminated to the end that when peace is made men may be able to forgive and even respect each other. Right conduct has been gassed may be occasionally healed; minds can never be healed.

H. B. LONGENE, Acting President De Paul University.

## 'Submarine Is Ethical.'

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 28.—Representing about the same number of 300 students, I approve of international agreement to do away with poison gas as a weapon of war, but I do not class submarines with poison gas. Their use is absolutely ethical and America, with its Atlantic and Pacific coasts to defend, should be unalterably opposed to England's plan to do away with the submersible.

HERBERT C. NOONAN, President Marquette University.

## 'We Must Be Above Savages.'

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28.—I earnestly hope the arms conference will declare that poison gas and flames shall not be used at all in warfare and that submarines and airplanes shall not be used to attack non-combatants. Let us show that even when we go to war we are at least one step above the most degraded savages and eliminate unnecessary cruelty and bloodshed from the art of war. It is a pity great inventions of science cannot be used to benefit men rather than destroy them.

CHARLES S. HOWE, President Case School of Applied Science.

## 'Master Up to League Council.'

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The so-called outlaw warfare should be under strictest possible international control, but I think the council of the League of Nations embracing the greater number of Powers can deal more effectively with such matters than the Washington conference, which is mainly concerned with broader issues.

GARNET FOX NICHOLS, President Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

## 'Favors Protection of Lives.'

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—I advocate any action looking toward the ultimate exclusion of submarines from the matter or otherwise of all forms of agencies for the absolute destruction of human lives in warfare.

JOSEPH H. PENNINGMAN, Acting Provost, University of Pennsylvania.

## For Exterminating Horrors.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 28.—If civilization is to continue, in future such horrors as submarine warfare, should be eliminated entirely. Any man or body of men who can consider calmly the possibility of using such methods except in defense from methods involving sneaking attack on women and children, even if unconscious and unaware, should be exterminated.

These who preach war by such methods except as defense from them should be eliminated. Any nation that stands for aggressive warfare by any method should be rendered powerless for future harm and any people who are willing to use those horrors except by compulsion in defense from them should be eliminated.

EDWIN THOMSON, Acting President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

## EASTON WILL IMPUGNE.

BACOT, Alleged-Signer, Not in New York on June 3.

UTICA, Nov. 28.—John V. Bacot, whose name was signed to an alleged will to have been drawn in New York, June 3, was not in that city on that date, according to his widow.

The birthday anniversary of Mr. Bacot's son was celebrated the day before, she says, and Mr. Bacot did not leave Utica for some time after that.

# ADMIRAL KATO SAYS JAPAN NEEDS 70 P. C.

Continued from First Page.

The United States the yearly output is almost 33,000,000 tons. Under these circumstances it is quite impossible for Japan to think of entering into any race with any strong industrial Power in case any difficulty should unhappily arise in the future. It would almost be better to abolish all capital ships entirely. It would certainly be fairer to Japan, which is asked for seven ships to every ten of the other great industrial Powers. It is merely putting forth a request that seems to me to be eminently fair and reasonable, based as it is upon all of the questions that enter into the maintenance of a navy."

## PREMIER BRIAND DENIES ALLEGED WORDS HERE

Gave No Interview Unfriendly Great Britain.

PARIS, Nov. 28 (Associated Press).—Premier Briand, aboard the steamship Paris on his way home, sent the following message to the Foreign Office when informed of unfavorable comments in the British newspapers on an interview said to have been given by him before he sailed from New York, excerpts from which were forwarded to him:

"I gave no interview of such a nature. Every word I said before the journalists was in the friendliest spirit toward England. I cannot understand how English newspapers attach such importance to distortions and fantasies with which the news is adorned. "I understand the committee in the English papers even less, inasmuch as during the year I have been in power I have never ceased in all public discussions to insist upon the necessity of an understanding with England."

## HOLSTEIN BESS GIVES 16 TONS OF MILK IN YEAR

Champion's Record Exceeded Only by Seattle Cow.

DELAWARE, Wis., Nov. 28.—A new ultra-producing champion has been discovered, says the Holstein-Friesian Association.

She is a Holstein, Kolrain Pinderne Bess, owned by F. F. Field, Dutchland Holstein Farm, Brookfield, Mass. Her record is 32,563 pounds of milk in one year, slightly more than sixteen and a quarter tons, and in butter fat she produced the equivalent of 1,351 pounds of butter.

In milk production only three other cows in the world ever have exceeded the record of Bess. Segis Pletierle Holstein, of Seattle, Wash., set the world's mark of more than 37,000 pounds of milk in one year.

## NEW ORLEANS POLICE BATTLE WITH RIOTERS

Disorder Grows Out of River Front Strike.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Two hundred and fifty policemen battled for an hour to-day with union sympathizers of striking river front workers. The battle extended over a space of five blocks. Many arrests were made and a number of injured were sent to hospitals.

The clash was the first serious disturbance that has marked the strike, in which 12,000 men